

# Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1826.

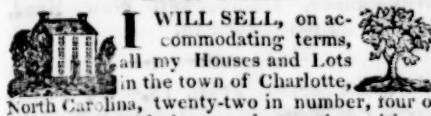
[NO. 81.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,  
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

## TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

 I WILL SELL, on accomodating terms, all my Houses and Lots in the town of Charlotte, North Carolina, twenty-two in number, four of them comfortably improved, together with my two story dwelling-house and tanyard, all in good repair. Also, a good small farm, convenient to town. Persons who are desirous of purchasing, would do well to call and get good bargains, as I wish to remove to the West in the fall. WILLIAM RUDISILL.

Charlotte, N. C. March 24, 1826.

31st 1826

## MAP

Of the State of North-Carolina.

A CORRECT Map of the State in which he resides must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the State lying at a distance from them, as well as those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct MAP OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in a superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object, the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person, in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, \$8 each.

JOHN MACRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 4t64

Subscriptions for the above Map will be received at this office.

## Patent Corn-Sheller,

A NEW INVENTION.

WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. For the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in three minutes, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

THEO. MERRILLS,  
WM. CORNWELL

N. B. The price of the Patent Corn Sheller will be \$11 delivered at the shop, or \$12 delivered at the house of the purchaser.

All persons are cautioned against making, using or vending the above machine in this county, under penalty of the law in that case made and provided.

Charlotte, Jan. 20, 1826. 57t

## PALLIFOX,

A SUPERIOR JACK, as a foal getter, will stand the ensuing season (ending the first of August,) at my stable on Little Sugar Creek, eight miles south-west of Charlotte, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare in foal; the money considered due the first of November next. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either. Any person having put mares to Pallifox the last season, and failed to get mules, shall be entitled to a leap the present season gratis. LEWIS DINKINS.

March 7, 1826. 10t83

## Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, V. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

## Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12½ cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALEWELL, A. M.

## Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

## Grand Military Lottery OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

FIRST CLASS.

To be drawn in the City of Charleston, on the 17th of May, 1826,  
And finished in a few minutes.

J. B. YATES & A. MCINTYRE, Managers.

### Scenes.

1	Prize of \$10,000	is	\$10,000
1	2,500	-	2,500
1	2,000	-	2,000
2	1,500	-	3,000
1	1,310	-	1,310
6	600	-	3,600
12	100	-	1,200
156	20	-	3,120
780	6	-	4,680
7,800	3	-	23,400
8,760	Prizes.	24,360	\$54,810
15,600	Blanks.	3	Tickets.

To determine the prizes in this Lottery, the 30 numbers will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them be drawn out, and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of \$10,000.

And those five other tickets which shall have on them the same numbers in the following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d, \$2,500. The 2d, 1st and 3d, to \$2,000. The 2d, 3d and 1st, to \$1,500. The 3d, 1st and 2d, to \$1,500. The 3d, 2d and 1st, to \$1,310.

The six tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three the 2d, 3d and 4th, in some one of their several orders, will each be entitled to a prize of \$600.

All others, with any three of the drawn numbers on them, (being 12) will each be entitled to a prize of \$100.

The 136 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to \$20.

All others (being 780) with any two of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of \$6.

And all those 7,800 tickets, having but one of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of \$3.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

### PRICE OF TICKETS.

Packages of 10 Tickets, embracing the 30 numbers of the Lottery, which must draw at least \$10 20, net, (shares in proportion) with so many chances for capitals, may be had at the following rates:

Whole Packages \$30—Shares in proportion.

Whole Tickets \$3 | Quarters 75

Halves \$1,50 |

Orders for Tickets in the above Lottery received at the Office of the Catawba Journal, and promptly attended to.

THOSE that owe me, must pay me, or I will sue them; for those whom I owe, sue me.

3t80 WM. RUDISILL.

### Notice.

To all whom it may concern.

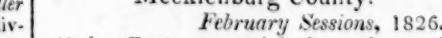
WHEREAS I have in my possession a number of executions belonging to sundry persons, who have my receipts for the same; and whereas I am now out of office, and am not authorised by law to collect the same; I hope those who hold my receipts will call on me and lift their papers, now remaining in my hands, as I wish to be clear of them. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may get them as they can.

W. H. SMITH, former Constable.

April 11, 1826. 3t81

State of North-Carolina,  
Mecklenburg County.

February Sessions, 1826.

Nathan Beaty  Original Attachment, levied on 65 acres of land joined with John Caldwell and others.

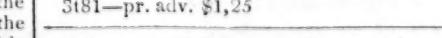
IT is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made three weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at May term, 1826, and then and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

3t81—pr. adv. \$1,25

State of North-Carolina,  
Iredell County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Febrary Term, 1826.

John Stewart  Scire Facias to shew cause why the real estate of the deceased should not be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Stewart, Thomas Leech and his wife, and Moses Stewart, heirs, defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the aforesaid defendants appear at the next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 5th Monday in May next, by some attorney of said court, or in person, and file their answer, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment, as to them, pro confesso.

Teste. R. SIMONTON, Clerk.

3t81—price adv. \$4.

Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

## Miscellaneous.

The following article is taken from the London Courier of March 7th. We could hardly be persuaded as we read it, that there was not a mistake in the name, and that it should have been Randolph instead of Hume. At all events it hits our Senate as well as it did the House of Commons.

### N. Y. Daily Adv.

Mr. Hume was in his glory last night; for, with two or three trifling exceptions, he had all the business of the house to himself. Nothing came amiss to him. He talked upon all subjects; and what is really extraordinary, he talked upon all alike. No person could discover the slightest difference in the way in which he treated the most opposite topics. In every case there was the same cautious accuracy with respect to facts—the same unerring force of reasoning—the same felicity of language—the same luminous arrangement of his matter.

The hon. member's oratory resembles, in some degree, what is called a thorough wet day in November—all drizzle, drizzle, drizzle, without one smart shower, or one puff of wind from "morn to dewy eve." This peculiarity may be explained, perhaps, by another, appertaining to the structure of his mind, which we have heard compared to a filtering machine; all that it receives incessantly oozing out, without the slightest perceptible difference in either the quality or quantity of the deposit.

Mr. Hume, indeed, was almost as much "at home" last night, as Mr. Matthews is, in his entertainments, and played nearly as many characters. For example—

1. Mr. Hume spoke upon the Scotch currency question.  
2. Upon the assessed taxes, and all matters connected therewith.  
3. Upon Mr. Gourlay's insanity.  
4. Upon bank notes and gold.  
5. Upon cheap corn and good bread.  
6. Upon the royal military college.  
7. Upon the diplomatic education of ambassadors,  
8. Upon teaching ambassadors French and English.  
9. Upon garrison forts; and more especially upon forts William and Augustus.

10. Upon the union with Scotland—the Duke of Wellington—the Canadas—the West India Islands—Gibraltar, and the Cape of Good Hope, all in a lump.

11. Upon Sir Peregrine Pickle, and the priory purse.

12. Upon the half pay list.

13. Upon Chelsea pensioners and Kilmainham hospital.

14. Upon a vote of 705,000 for general officers, which slipped through his fingers, and was agreed to without his knowing anything about it.

15. Upon the out-pensioners of Chelsea college.

16. Upon the royal military asylum.

17. Upon the widows' pensions.

18. Upon the ordnance estimates, in detail, say, twelve different subjects at least. The next and last item therefore must be numbered.

31. Upon the survey of the whole kingdom.

Most of our farmers cultivate too much land. The evils of possessing so much land are obvious; great expense of labor, and imperfect cultivation; by which the land is impoverished, and comparatively but small profits realized. It is a common idea among farmers, that the best investment of property, because the safest, is in land.—When, therefore, they have accumulated a sum of money, they will, if possible, enlarge their farms. But, in most instances, it would be much more for their interest to convert surplus money into specie, and lock it up in their desks, or bury it deep in their cellars, than to multiply their acres beyond the means of good cultivation. It is remarked by a certain writer, that "The farmers of New-England are yet to learn the immense productive power of a perfectly cultivated acre." To raise 100 bushels of corn a man will plant 5 or 6 acres! How much labor would be saved, and how much would his land be increased in value, if, instead of dealing out his manure over this large field as if it were Calomel, he would plough into two acres, (some would say one acre) of the best of his land, and gather his one 100 bushels from them? And instead of mowing over 20 acres, with his hired hands, in order to get 10 or 12 tons of hay, how much better would it be for him, with the hands which nature gave him, to mow only a half a dozen of well prepared acres, and obtain an equal number of tons from them. I feel very confident, that, with a few exceptions,

every man who owns a farm of 80 or 100 acres, might, by a wise and improved cultivation of one half of it, and perhaps less, realize more produce, and far better profits, than he now does for the whole. One half, therefore, had better be sold; unless, by converting into pasture land, it will yield him more than six per cent. interest; for he must remember that it must be fenced and taxed. In one of the Roman writers on husbandry, is the story of Paridius, "who had two daughters and a vineyard. When the eldest married, he gave her a third part of the vineyard; notwithstanding which he obtained from two thirds the same crop as from the whole. When the other daughter was married, he portioned her with half of what remained, and still the produce of his vineyard was undiminished."

### Briggs's Discourse.

A Scotch parson once preached a long sermon against dram-drinking, a vice very prevalent in his parish, and from which report said he was not himself wholly exempt. "Whatever ye do, brethren," said he, "do it with moderation, and above all, be moderate in dram-drinking. When you get up, indeed, ye may take a dram, and another just before breakfast, and perhaps another after; but dinna be always dram-drinking. If ye are out in the morn, ye may just brace yourself up with another dram, and perhaps take a-nother before luncheon, and some, I fear, take one after, which is no so very blamable, but dinna be

## CONGRESS.

### Senate.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15.—The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Randolph, proposing to change the rule of the Senate, which gives to the President of the Senate the appointment of Committees, and the supervision of the Journal. Some observations were made by Messrs. Randolph, Eaton, Mills, Holmes, and Johnson, of Ky.; and,

On motion of Mr. Lloyd, the yeas and nays being demanded by one-fifth of the Senators present, on the question, "Shall the rule which vests in the President the appointment of committees be rescinded?" it was determined in the affirmative, as follows: Yeas 40; Nays—Eaton, Ruggles—2.

The question was then taken on rescinding the rule, which vests in the President the supervision of the Journal, and it was determined in the affirmative, as follows: Yeas 34—Nays 7.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the Board of Internal Improvement, relative to the examination of an eastern, a middle, and western route for a road between the city of Washington and New-Orleans; which was referred to the committee on Roads and Canals.

[This report is characterized by the ability which usually distinguishes the veteran at the head of the Board, (Gen. Bernard,) and we are able, at present, only, for the want of time, to give our readers the following extract from that most interesting document:]

#### Extract from the Report.

"In order to facilitate the comparison between these three routes, we shall present, under the form of table, the general results that the reconnaissance affords with respect to them. As to the Middle Route, we adopt in this table its upper section, without prejudicing by anticipation any thing against its lower section. We adopt, also, with the same restriction, the Western Route, passing through Rockfish Gap.

#### EASTERN ROUTE.

Extent throughout which materials can generally be procured, approximately—240 miles.

Extent throughout which there will be a scarcity of materials, approximately—896 miles.

Quality of soils traversed by the route—general growth of timber. Rich in the bottoms of the valleys, but sandy in the intermediate parts. The predominating growth is pine.

Total length of bridges—6 miles, 626 yards.

Total length of causeway—35 miles, 586 yds.

Graduation—735½ miles of 2°; 292½ of 3°; and 140½ of 4°.

Population—Whites 202,480; colored 210,

284—total 412,714.

Distance from Washington to New-Orleans, from the summary of reconnaissance—1169 miles.

Probable distance—1136 miles, of which 5-8 at 2° and under, 3-8 at 3° and above 2°.

#### MIDDLE ROUTE.

Extent throughout which materials can generally be procured, approximately—732 miles.

Extent throughout which there will be a scarcity of materials, approximately—354 miles.

Quality of soils traversed by the route—general growth of timber. From Washington to the Chatahouchee river, rich in the valleys, clayey in the intermediate parts. The growth is oak. From the Chatahouchee to New-Orleans, rich in the valleys, but sandy in the intermediate parts. The growth is principally pine.

Total length of bridges—5 miles, 1473 yards.

Total length of causeway—39 miles, 3.6 yds.

Graduation—714 miles of 2°; 324 of 3°; and 166 of 4°.

Population—Whites 262,335; colored 164,

632—total 426,967.

Distance from Washington to New-Orleans, from the summary of reconnaissance—1204 miles.

Probable distance—1106 miles, of which 5-8 at 2° and under, 3-8 at 2° and above 2°.

#### WESTERN ROUTE.

Extent throughout which materials can generally be procured, approximately—782 miles.

Extent throughout which there will be a scarcity of materials, approximately—358 miles.

Quality of soils traversed by the route—general growth of timber. From Washington to Cahawba, rich in the valleys, clayey and good quality in the intermediate parts. The oak and hickory predominate from Cahawba to New-Orleans, the valleys and prairies productive: the parts intermediate unproductive. Pine and oak general growth.

Total length of bridges—3 miles, 953 yards.

Total length of causeway—24 miles, 1211 yds.

Graduation—662 miles of 2°; 339 of 3°; and 146½ of 4°.

Population—Whites 204,295; colored 107,

890—total 312,194.

Distance from Washington to New-Orleans, from the summary of reconnaissance—1,147 miles.

Probable distance—1,140 miles, of which 5-8 at 2° and under, and 3-8 at 3° and above 2°.

From this table, we draw the following conclusions with regard to the comparative merit of the three routes under consideration.

**Materials.**—The middle route and the western route are about equally provided with materials. In this respect they have the advantage over the eastern route.

**Soil.**—The soil along the western route is generally better than that along the middle route. On the eastern route it is inferior to that of the other two.

**Bridges.**—The western route will require less bridging than the eastern and middle routes—these two latter about the same.

**Causeways.**—The western will require a less length of causeway than the others—the eastern a less length than the middle.

**Graduation.**—It will be obtained with less expense for the eastern route than for the two others, but it will become more expensive for the western than for the other routes.

**Population.**—The eastern and middle routes have nearly the same amount of population, for the counties, districts, and parishes which they traverse; but for the eastern route the white population is to that of color as one to one; and for the middle route, the white population is to that of color as three to two. As to the total population of the counties, districts, and parishes, on the western route, it is about three-quarters of that of the other routes; but the white population is nearly to that of color as two to one.

**Distance.**—The length of the road will be less in the direction of the middle than in that either of the eastern or western route. With respect to time, and with the same graduation, we are inclined to give the preference to the middle route.

**Expense.**—The expense of materials for a solid and durable construction will be about the same for the middle and Western routes, but much greater for the Eastern.

In bridging, the expense will be much less upon the western than upon the other two routes.

In causeways, much less upon the western than upon the other two routes, and less upon the eastern than upon the middle.

To obtain the same graduation in both routes, the expense will be less upon the eastern than upon the middle route, and less upon the middle route than upon the western route.

The price of labor will generally be the same along the middle and western direction, though less for some sections along the latter; but it will be higher along the eastern.

The Board then go on to submit at large their views of the commercial considerations, accommodation of the population, political considerations, military considerations, and transportation of the mail, and sum up their views of these considerations, as follows:

**Commerce.**—The eastern route will enjoy the exclusive advantage of facilitating the commercial correspondence between our inland importing and exporting marts. The middle and western will contribute more than the eastern to the development of internal commerce and industry.

**Accommodation of Population.**—The eastern and middle routes will accommodate directly more States than the western; but taking into view, and by anticipation, the increase of population, perhaps the three routes ought to be placed on the same footing.

**Political considerations.**—The Eastern route has the advantage to pass by the Seats of Government of the Southern states—the Western to cross the chain of mountains which separates the Western from the Southern States.

**War.**—Through the Western Route, greater and more efficient assistance will be afforded in times of emergency to the States, and Naval establishments upon the Gulf, than through the other routes.

**Transportation of the Mail.**—As to time, we are inclined to believe that the Middle Route has the advantage over the others.—As to expense, they will be less upon the middle, and especially upon the Western, than upon the Eastern. As to horses, the service of the Mail will be better, and more cheaply secured upon the middle route, and especially upon the Western, than upon the Eastern.

Having thus investigated, to the best of our abilities, the points upon which, in our opinion, might rest the selection for the most suitable route for a national road from Washington to New Orleans, it would remain, in strict conformity to our instructions, to recommend which of the routes should be preferred. But if certain advantages pointed out in this report, can be expressed by figures to help in the comparison; yet the others being of a moral kind, each of them is liable to receive unequal weight from different minds; and if to this difficulty is added that of comparing moral with physical advantages, we must acknowledge that we cannot, without presumption, attempt to draw a conclusion as to the route which is entitled to the preference. Therefore, here is to end the task which has been entrusted to us; and we will only beg leave to close up this report, by submitting some suggestions in relation to the anterior surveys of the road adapted to its construction, and to its repairs."

APRIL 15.—In the Senate, the resolution proposing to fix the day of adjournment on Monday, the — day of May next, yesterday underwent some discussion, but was finally laid on the table, by a vote of 20 to 19. The consideration of the Judiciary Bill was resumed, and after considerable debate, in which Mr. Harper and Mr. Randolph spoke in favor of the motion to recommit, and Mr. Tazewell, Mr. Reed, and Mr. Van Buren, against it, the motion of Mr. Woodbury, to recommit with instructions to report such amendments as will remove any existing grievance without an increase of the

Judges of the Supreme Court, was determined in the negative, by a vote of 34 Nays to 8 Yeas. Mr. Mills moved to reduce the proposed number of Associate Justices of the Supreme Court from 9 to

8. This motion was negative—Ayes 7—Nays 30. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, introduced a joint resolution, fixing the day of adjournment for the 15th May. Some discussion, which was cut short by the expiration of the hour allotted to resolutions, took place, in the course of which, Mr. Webster stated that the situation of the Bankrupt Bill, which is pending in the Senate, formed the principal objection, in his opinion, to the determination on the subject of specific day of adjournment. He thought the important bill in question would be destroyed by such a measure. The discussion will, as a matter of course, be resumed to-day, when Mr. Wright, of Ohio, has stated it as his intention to move to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Tuesday, and then to move a call of the House. In Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Webster made a most able and eloquent speech in favor of the mission to Panama. His observations, throughout, were characterized by that vigour of thought, and that nervous facility of expression, which are so peculiar to this distinguished individual; but it was towards the close when, warmed with his subject, the orator quickened into a more stirring and lofty style of eloquence, that he seemed to exercise a power over the physical and moral faculties of the House, which has, perhaps, been seldom exceeded in any legislative assembly. If there be any truth in physiognomy, even those gentlemen who are opposed to the measure, felt themselves exalted in having such a noble adversary to encounter.

APRIL 18.—In the Senate, the greater part of yesterday was passed in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union was occupied about five hours in the discussion of the Panama Mission. Mr. M'Lane and Mr. Forsyth occupying the floor during all that time, except for a few minutes while Mr. Cook made his promised motion for the Committee to rise, with a view to terminate the discussion. On this question the ayes were 63—nays 82. It is probable that the House may now be occupied for two or three days longer before any decision will be made.

Speaking of the late Duel at Washington, the *Richmond Whig* says:

"The tempest of words in Washington has at last resulted in Duels. Goaded on all sides by his enemies—loaded with every foul and abusive epithet—reproached with the obscurity of his parentage—the levities of youth magnified into unpardonable and inexpiable crimes—those great talents and noble exertions by the favor of which he has ascended into the regions of fame and celebrity, made to reflect back his early obscurity—every citizen of plebeian birth insulted in his person—his family kept in a state of perpetual alarm and anxiety, Mr. Clay has at length turned on his persecutors."

A letter from Washington, after giving an account of the castigation which Mr. M'Duffie received from Col. Trimble and Gen. Vance, adds:

"Under all this, the gentleman from S. C. has been obliged to remain quiet; he has found that bullying and hectoring won't do, and in coming across Col. Trimble, he has 'run against a snag'—as the Mississippi boatmen say. It is rumored, however, that we shall hear more from him, as soon as he can get a suit of silk made up by the tailor. The impression is universal that Mr. M'Duffie has made himself supremely ridiculous, by the contrast between his abject submission to this castigation, and the careless audacity with which he provoked it."

**Small Orators.**—In the House of Representatives, after Mr. Webster had delivered a masterly speech on the Panama Question, Mr. Houston, of Tennessee, rose and spoke for a quarter of an hour, when a friend observing Mr. H. was indisposed, and the House fatigued with a long sitting, moved an adjournment.—It is a little surprising that a member should attempt to speak while ill; but the matter will be easily explained thus:

The members, disgusted at the presumption of Mr. H. in speaking immediately after such a man as Mr. Webster, deserted the House, and Mr. H.'s ideas running out too soon, it was necessary to adjourn, that he might recruit his stock of 'words, empty words.'

**How Printers Live.**—The editor of a paper in Warren county, Pa. says he has not received two dollars in five months. Many may doubt this, but those who do, give evidence that they know but little of 'the trade.'

[Soon after the above notice, it is reported, the subscribers to the paper, as if stung with a *delinquent* conscience, by an almost simultaneous movement, went forward, paid up their arrears, some in advance, upon which the printer got new types, better paper, and went on with his business as gaily as a lark.]

## General Intelligence.

From late English papers.

**Spain.**—From Madrid the accounts are to the 1st of March. The landing of the Constitutional force near Alicant appears to have produced the deepest feelings. One letter says, "Terror and confusion reign here. The King and royal family reside at the palace El Pardo, and their guards now consist entirely of Swiss. The ministers have demanded of the English ambassador, in a formal note, explanations respecting the movements of General Mina, who has left England, as reported, to revolutionize Spain. The answer of Mr. Lamb was, that he understood he had left England, but his movements or intentions he knew nothing of. We await further details with the greatest anxiety."

The Curate Merino has declared himself hostile to the present Government, and has put himself at the head of a considerable force, which is said to be enthusiastic in the Constitutional cause. Though we have no doubt of the Curate's insurrection, we are rather sceptical as to the account given of his principles, and those of his troops.

It is asserted the Constitutional parties are already in possession of the forts of Cartagena, and expect further reinforcements from the Algerine coast.

The Dey of Algiers having declared war against Spain, will, it is supposed, afford facilities to the Patriots. The commencement of hostilities by Algiers, was announced on the 6th, on the authority of the Spanish Consul General at Tunis.

**Greece.**—A private letter was received this morning, dated in Zante on the 1st of Feb., (O. S.) the contents of which are important, and great reliance may be placed on the veracity and judgment of the gentleman by whom it was written. It states that on the preceding evening one of his Britannic Majesty's vessels had arrived there from Missolonghi, where she had witnessed an action between the Turkish and Grecian fleets, on the 26th of January, in which one Turkish frigate was burned, and one corvette was carried by boarding. The Ottoman naval forces afterwards retired to Patras, and the Christain fleet abundantly supplied the garrison of Missolonghi with provisions and various descriptions of military stores. When the English ship sailed from the mouth of the Gulf of Leonto, the Greek fleet was closely watching that of Turkey in Patras, and was waiting a favorable opportunity again to bring on another action. It is much to be regretted that certain commercial failures have as yet prevented the auxiliary naval equipment, under Lord Cochrane, from rendering that assistance to the cause of Christianity in the Levant, which alone is necessary to secure it a brilliant success, but these difficulties are temporary, and a short period only can pass before they will be removed. Advices have likewise been received from Smyrna dated the 13th of February, on which day a fire broke out in the quarters of the Franks and did great injury. These barbarians only conceive themselves to inhabit a hostile country when they are quartered on the Levant; and, whenever they are displeased with passing events, they, following up the true principles of a wandering life, set fire to their habitations as a preliminary to the evacuation of them, should circumstances render such a movement necessary. It is a poor compliment to European civilization, that the jealousies of Christain nations should be the means by which barbarism is maintained in the fairest portion of the earth.

**Russia.**—St. Petersburgh advices are to February 26. The most authentic accounts mention the firm determination of the Emperor Nicholas, to reduce his army to an enormous extent. It is confidently asserted that they have actually discovered no less than from twelve to thirteen thousand conspirators implicated in the design of destroying the Imperial family, and producing a constitutional government; among whom are several of the first nobility, a great number of general officers, and many civilians. The intention is to make an example of some of the principal of the leaders, and to disperse the rest—some to their estates, and others to Siberia. Nothing whatever is said of any intention to make war on Turkey, or to aid the Greeks.

Mr. Alexander Baring made the following remarks in the British House of Commons, in February.

"If the run on the London Bankers had continued 48 hours longer, and if the Bank of England had not come forward as it did, the whole country would have been thrown into confusion, the whole money system entirely destroyed, and such a violent decline in prices effected, as would have involved merchants, manufacturers, and landed gentlemen in one common ruin."

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The annexed advertisements are copied from a late number of the London Morning Herald.

**Matrimony.**—A gentleman of family, 29 years of age, and who is almost immediately going out to India, wishes to meet with a lady willing to be united to

him, and share his fortune. She must have the immediate command of £4,000; if possessed of more, the surplus will be entirely at her own disposal. By a union with the advertiser, the lady will be in a most comfortable and respectable establishment, and will have the entire benefit of the country afforded. The most satisfactory references will be given, and secrecy and honour will be observed.—Letters (post-paid,) addressed to No. 255, Post-office, Bristol, will be attended to."

**To Noblemen, Members of Parliament, and Gentlemen.**—The advertiser, a solicitor of good education, appearance, and address, who is well versed in the law on elections, qualifications of voters, &c., is desirous of being employed as a <i

# The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1826.

The engineers appointed to examine the different routes for a road from Washington to New-Orleans, have made their report, an abstract of which will be found under our congressional head. Although they have not expressed an opinion as to the route which should be preferred, yet some papers state that there is an evident leaning in the report towards the eastern route—we, however, think otherwise. But it is quite probable the choice will lie between the eastern and western routes; yet whichever may be selected, the decision ought to be made on general principles, without permitting local feelings and attachments to have any improper influence.

We believe such a road would be a national benefit, inasmuch as it would add greatly to the facility of communication between remote sections of the country, promote intercourse between the inhabitants of different and distant states, and thus tend to remove prejudices, to produce a unity of interest and feeling, and strengthen the bonds of our happy union. Our opinions, therefore, will not be at all affected by its location; we shall be in favor of the road, whether it be constructed on the eastern, middle or western route. On a question of this kind, sectional feelings, and considerations of private advantage, should be discarded.

By an arrival at Baltimore from Cartagena, intelligence has been received of the surrender of the castle of Callao to the Patriot forces, and of the departure of the Spanish commander (Rodil) and the remnant of his troops, for Spain. Callao is on the coast of Peru, is the port of Lima, from which it is distant about two leagues, and the surrender of the castle, which guarded the entrance into the port, has deprived Spain of the last foot of ground which she held on the American continent. South-America is now entirely free from her invaders—not a single bayonet can be raised on the side of Spain in all those vast possessions which groaned under her misrule for two centuries and a half—and yet the bigoted and insensate Ferdinand, who is merely the shadow of a King, and as weak as he is despicable, has recently declared, that he will never give up his right to the South-American states, will never acknowledge their independence; and to cap the climax of his folly, added, that he had a right to expect the interference of Providence to enable him to re-conquer those states! Truly, bigotry and infatuation can go no farther.

It has, within a short time, been whispered about, that the President had recently attempted to bribe a distinguished citizen of this state, and that the bribe was rejected with the utmost indignation. It was not known in what manner this nefarious attempt to corrupt the purity of our distinguished citizen was made—but the facts would shortly be made public, and the *why* and the *wherefore*: and sure enough, the black transaction has now come to light. O tempora! O mores! The President of the United States has had the temerity to offer the appointment of *Charge d'Affaires* to the government of Peru, to our "distinguished fellow-citizen, *Barett Yancey*, Esq. of Caswell!" and the appointment, as far as we can learn, has been *civilly* declined. So much for this daring attempt at bribery. Let the Executive do what he may, or appoint whom he may, his conduct will be censured, his motives traduced. If he "appoints his friends to office, 'tis corruption—if he appoints his enemies, 'tis corruption still. If he appoints his friends, he *pays*—if his enemies, he *buys*!" Is conduct like this liberal? Is there any thing patriotic in it? And can it receive the approbation of the sedate, the reflecting portion of the American people?—We believe not.

The *Raleigh Register*, in speaking of this appointment, remarks—

"Apart from any political considerations, it certainly should not be matter of surprise, that this gentleman, whose legal attainments have placed him at the head of his profession, should decline an embassy, the salary attached to which does not exceed, if it equals, the amount realized from his practice at the bar."

*Adjournment of Congress.*—Both Houses have fixed on the 22d of May, as the period when the present session shall terminate. Now that their days are numbered, it is to be hoped that the members will apply themselves to business, and devote the remaining small portion of their time to public affairs; to those affairs in which the people have some concern and feel some interest. A goodly part of the session has been occupied with private griefs, with the discussion

of subjects originating in individual disappointment; and some of its proceedings afford cause of deep regret to every good citizen, and of lasting reproach to those who were the cause of them.

From the *Baltimore Patriot*.

*Political gossiping.*—Almost every paper we receive from N. E. W. S. and intermediate points of the compass, contains letters from Washington, removing Secretaries, Postmaster Generals, Clerks and Presidents. Not willing, however, to leave their work half done, by pulling down without rebuilding, and willing, probably, to establish the proposition, that "he who can destroy can create," they magnanimously make the necessary appointments to fill the vacancies occasioned by the exercise of their radical prerogative. What appears a little singular, is, that these *removals* and *appointments* are uniformly made by men and in papers who were the determined opponents of Mr. Adams during the election canvass; thus proving that *men and not measures* are the objects of their enmity—they do not judge the Administration by its works, but by its men, nor the tree by its fruit, but by the prejudices they have imbibed against its cultivators. The *Carlisle Pa. Gazette*, a paper uniformly opposed to Mr. Adams during the election, and of course now opposed to every measure of his administration, publishes a letter from Washington, stating as a rumour in Washington, that Mr. Rush is to resign the Secretaryship of the Treasury, owing to *incompetency*, and is to take the collectorship of Philadelphia or a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court; also that Mr. Markley is to be collector of Philadelphia. Mr. Baché is to be removed from the Philadelphia Post Office and a thorough going Adams federalist appointed, and Mr. Clay has determined to remove all the incumbents who do not come up to his standard of adhesion to the administration; to all this is added, "after Congress adjourns there will be a wonderful scatterment among the country post masters." One

other rumour of this wise man of Pennsylvania we give in his own words, for the amusement, and probably the instruction of our readers—it will disclose somewhat of the feelings and views of the opponents of the present administration:—The letter from Washington says:

"I have now news of greater moment to tell you, and which will confirm your anticipations in a manner the most pleasing and patriotic.—*Gen. Jackson will not stand a candidate for the Presidency at the next election!* Of this fact you may rest assured; and I think it's public disclosure important, in order to put a stop to all intrigue and electioneering in his name, as well as to save the sacred glory of his fame and character from being again invaded in the heat of political warfare. I have the fact from a source to be depended on, and entitled to implicit credit. Neither the General nor his friends, desire to enter into the heat of another electioneering campaign. Old age is creeping fast on him in the shape of a shattered constitution, and he courts retirement, quiet and tranquillity of mind. The people of Tennessee, under this change of position, are decidedly in favor of De Witt Clinton, as the next President; and it is the general impression in that state, that he will be elected—I think you may count with certainty on the electoral vote of Tennessee being for Mr. Clinton."

While on the subject of *rumors*, we add the following from the *New-York Commercial Advertiser* of Thursday last:

*Shockings.*—There seems to have been more mischief going on at Washington the present session, than we hereabouts are aware of. In the *Missouri Advocate* of the 18th of February, it was stated that an attempt had been made upon the life of the Hon. D. P. Cook, member of Congress from Illinois, by a Senator of the United States, who, as it is said, discharged a horse-pistol at the head of Mr. C. while he was in bed at his boarding house. Fortunately the ball lodged in his pillow. It is intimated that the Senator (we forbear to name him) was intoxicated at the time. The affair is said to have taken place on the night of the 13th of January. When this shocking and disgraceful story first appeared, we could not believe it. But the *Advocate* of March 4, in reply to a correspondent, re-affirms the fact, declaring that "ample confirmation of the truth of the report has been received, accompanied with the particulars of the occurrence, exceedingly mortifying to their pride as citizens of Missouri." We refrain from comment at present, further than to say, that a gentleman of high respectability from Washington, of whom we made inquiry upon the subject, informs us that there was a whisper at the capitol about that time, that something of the kind had taken place.

*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The documents communicated to the House of Representatives, by the President of the U. States, on Saturday last, disclose the fact, that the Government of Brazil is to be represented at the Assembly of American Nations, at Panama; and that a Minister has been actually appointed for that purpose. This information puts an end at once to all probability of the Government of Colombia engaging on the side of the Government of Buenos Ayres, in its war with that of Brazil. If there is any one consequence, indeed, which may be considered as likely to follow from the consultations at Panama, it will be the putting a stop to the disastrous war, into which these two young American Nations have rushed with such impetuosity.

*Nat. Int.*

The *Alexandria Gazette*, remarking upon Mr. Webster's speech, says—"He spoke to a full house, every member of which, seemed transfixed to his seat. In the course of his observations, he took occasion to reply to what had been in-

tended by some of the antagonists of the Mission, as an attack upon Mr. Clay—by attributing to him all the South American policy, which had been of recent years urged on the country. This accusation he made the basis of one of the most eloquent and efficient compliments to Mr. Clay, which the imagination can readily conceive. If, said he, it be meant that by his love of civil liberty, he had been led to regard the condition of these new nations at an earlier period than any other gentleman; or if he had displayed greater sagacity, in foreseeing the results of their glorious struggle for independence; if it be meant, that it had devolved on him to lead the willing and the unwilling, to direct their sympathies to these nations, and to welcome them into the family of nations: if this be meant, then is he the most fortunate of men.—He had identified himself with a cause as glorious in its character as it will be everlasting in its consequences. If in this free country, he was the first to hail kindred freedom; if in this wise country, he was the wisest; if in this gallant country, he was the gallant the earliest in bringing forward these States into the circle of liberty, he has accomplished fame enough; it will last as long as they last. His reputation may be envied by the most exalted. If this be impolitic, God grant that I had suffered it! If this be wickedness, God grant I had exhibited it!"

A letter from Washington of March 30, says, "Last Friday Mr. Randolph came into the Senate Chamber with a red flannel hunting shirt on his arm. He made a motion to adjourn on account of its being good Friday.—While the motion was under consideration, well, said he, "I believe I will put on my shirt," and he did put it on and wore it as long as he continued in the Chamber." His attachment to this garment proceeds, I suppose from the fact, to which he often alludes in his speeches, that his father raised "a hunting shirt company," at the commencement of the revolutionary war.

From Mr. R's attachment to this garment, it must have been afflicting to himself, and a subject of deep regret to his friends, that it should have got wounded in the late duel.

*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

The *East Florida Herald* states that "large companies are forming for the purpose of buying up all the lands that are capable of producing the sugar cane, which will be the great staple, and which, in the hands of enterprise, will be more valuable to the United States than the rich mines of South America. We understand that Col. Dummett, at Tomoko, has planted 45 acres of Sugar Cane, and contemplates making 60 hogheads of Sugar next fall. Industry and perseverance will certainly lead to independence. If, in the W. India Islands, the planter is well paid for his crop at \$4 per cwt. is it not certain that an average price of \$8 in Florida, gives it superior advantages over every other portion of the country."

*Trouble among the Doctors.*—All the professors in the medical college of New York, have resigned. This event has been brought about by disagreements between the trustees and professors, and, as is intimated in the *Statesman*, by "professional rivalry and party or personal influence." Men of reflection are astonished that members of such institutions, and who, otherwise, are men of profound minds, do not know, that their institution can never attain the dignified character which it ought to possess to be useful to the country, and creditable to themselves, while they indulge in the bickerings of little minds.

*Balt. Patriot.*

*The Dredging Machine.*—A great difference of opinion prevails as to the usefulness of this machine in clearing out rivers, and particularly as to its probable operation on the Flats in the Cape Fear below Wilmington, where it is expected one will shortly be erected. We believe a majority of those whom we have heard speak on the subject are decidedly of opinion that nothing useful can be effected with it. With but little knowledge of the subject, we have hoped that, with the means recommended by the Engineer, and approved by an able Board of Improvement, much good might be done. We still hope so, notwithstanding public sentiment is against it; especially if that sentiment had its direction, which we believe, from extraordinary delay in procuring the machinery.

In New York, where these matters are so much better understood than with us, a Dredging Machine has been used with evident and important advantages. It belongs to the city of Troy, is of common size, worked by four horses. In 1824, it removed from Kellogg's shoal and the Fish house bar, 35,195 cubic yards of stone, gravel, and sand, at an average expense of little more than five cents per cubic yard. Where these bars were removed, the channel, is sixty feet wide, was deepened four feet; and it was satisfactorily ascertained that neither the ice nor the freshets of the winter of 1824-'25 had produced any sensible effect upon the depth of the excavated channel.

With such an example before us; with an object in view of the last importance to our prosperity; an object whose accomplishment will but precede the build-

ing up of a great commercial mart in our own State; increase home trade and profits; insure to the planter a more convenient market and better prices; may we not hope that some improvement will be effected? Surely, with so much dependent on success, every nerve will be strained to insure it.

*Fayetteville Observer.*

From the *Albany Daily Advertiser*, April 8. *When Root meets Young, "then comes the ring of war."* Yesterday there was a most glorious blow up in the house of assembly between the late candidates for governor and lieutenant governor, when in committee of the whole on the State Road question. Neither of the gentlemen kept an eye upon the main question, but they abused each other roundly, and like gladiators, appeared to wrestle for amusement of the bystanders. The late shots between M'Duffie and Trimble and Vance at Washington, were mere pop guns to what passed between Mr. Speaker Young and General Root. However, we do not anticipate any bloodshed in follow the thundering in the capitol.

*Politics of the day.*—We are glad to find

that steady and discreet *Journal*, the *Albany Argus*, throwing cold water on the already perceptible effervescence, arising from a premature introduction of the question relative to the next Presidency. Before we engage in disputes about men, let something be done for the country. Little can be hoped from the measures of the General Government, if questions within its province are to be continually influenced by personal feelings respecting men. The question involved in a Presidential election is, moreover, not of consequence enough to justify a *three years' feud*. There are questions actually depending in Congress, of more moment to the country, about which we ourselves feel more anxiety, than we do about the next Presidency, and with which it would be a misfortune to the country if the Presidential topic were to be suffered to interfere.

*Nat. Intelligencer.*

At a Justice Court, held at the State House in Newport, R. I. on the 3d instant, an action was tried, brought by Fenner vs. Eddy, for the amount of subscription to a certain "new and complete Biographical Dictionary, containing the lives and characters of 10,000 persons of all countries, and a sketch of living characters."

The ground of objection on the part of the defendant was, that the volume did not correspond with the terms of the prospectus. That instead of giving the lives, or even prominent incidents, of the lives of eminent characters, it gave in many parts, only the date of birth and death; that it was defective and erroneous, and instanced the date of Perry's death, and the manner of Murat's massacre. That the paper was poor, and the binding too slight to admit of its being a useful book, even for reference—and that the promised frontispiece of twenty portraits was altogether deceptive, containing in no instance any thing like a likeness.

The plaintiff argued that the book was well bound and printed—that it did contain the requisite number of notices and sketches—that no subscriber could have expected the whole lives of 10,000 characters in a duodecimo volume of four hundred pages. That it was what the prospectus purposed it to be, a Dictionary, and that it contained notices of all distinguished men from Adam (for he had looked no farther) down to the present day. From Confucius ("the Chinese philosopher,") down to Logan ("the American savage") and that the plaintiff had conformed in all things to the prospectus, and that it was a cheap book at the price asked.

The Court, in giving its opinion, said that the book did not answer the description given in the prospectus—it was slightly and insufficiently bound—was defective in portraits—in many instances instead of a full biography of individuals, it contained the brief epitaph of "born and died," naming the years—that the case was in the nature of a contract and both parties were bound to fulfil it. Judgment was accordingly given for the defendant with costs, by which decision, it is stated, about forty subscribers in New-York will escape imposition.

A man from Shawneetown at New-Orleans, stepped on board of a boat to purchase some hams. After bartering for some time he took six dollars worth, which were sent with him to his pretended dwelling, where he was to pay for them. While the man was waiting for him to bring the money from another room, the purchaser jumped from a window and "made himself scarce." On returning to the boat with his sad tale to his employer, he found him mourning the loss of his pocket book and five hundred dollars, from the burden of which the ham purchaser had contrived to relieve his pocket while making the trade.

*Pizarro's Standard.*—Among the trophies of victory brought to the capital of Colombia, and presented to the Vice President of the Republic, is the standard of Castile, with which 3000 years since Pizarro entered into South America.

*Cheap Travelling.*—The New London line of steam boats and stages, take passengers from New York to Providence for \$5, including all expenses, from thence to Boston for \$2, being \$7 for a distance of about 240 miles.

*Balt. Pat.*

Mr. Randolph lately said, there was a time when the expressions "as good as the bank: as sober as a judge," meant something, but that the time is past.

*MARRIED,*

In this county, on the 4th ult. by the Rev. John Williamson, Doct. John M. Davidson, to Miss Mary J. Silvester.

In Lancaster District, S. C. on the 18th ult. by the Rev. William Blackstock, Mr. John M'Caig, of this county, to Miss Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of Jane Thompson, of that District.

*DIED,*

On the 3d ult. at his residence, the Quaker Meadows, in Burke county, N. C. James R. McDowell, Esq. a senator in the legislature of this state. In the death of this young man, cut off in the midst of his usefulness, and in the full vigor of life, society has sustained both a private and public bereavement, which will be long and deeply lamented.

*THE MARKET.*

*Fayetteville, April 19.*—Cotton, 9 a 10; Bacon 7 a 8; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee, 19 a 20; Corn, 85 a 90; Flour, super, 7 1/2; Flaxseed, 75; Lead, 10 a 11; Shot, 23 a 3; Lime 2 25 a 50; Molasses, 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 40 a 50; Sugar, common to prime, 9 a 11; Salt, Liverpool, 70 a 75; Turk's Island, 70 a 75; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 5 a 6; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42 1/2.

*Charlevoix, April 18.*—Apple Brandy, in demand, 55 a 60; Peach, 55; Bacon, 60 a 9; Cotton, 9 a 10; Coffee, prime green, 18 a 22; Corn, scarce, 90 a 100; Flour, superfine, 5 a 6; Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 40 a 42; Nails, cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's, (keg) \$8 a 9; Rum, Jamaica, 80 a 1; Shot, 27 1/2 a 3; Sugar, Muscovado, prime, 12 a 14—common, 9 a 11; Loaf, 20 a 25; Salt, Liverpool, 90 a 95; Turk's Island, 75 a 85; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tallow, 8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 38 a 40.

*Camden, April 22.*—Cotton, 8 a 9; corn, 117; bacon, 11 a 12; whiskey, 43 a 45; brandy, peach, 50 a 55; apple do. 45 a 50; sugar, brown, 11 a 14; loaf, 22 a 24; coffee, 20 a 24; molasses, 55 a 60; iron, Swedish, 6 1/2 a 7—upper country, 54 a 6; salt, 81 a 88; bagging, 42 inch, 25; flour, 6 25 a 7.

*Charleston, April 17.*—Cotton, 9 a 11; corn, 86 a 90; bacon, 8 a 9; apple brandy, 38 a 40; whiskey, 31 a 32; beeswax, 30 a 31; iron, 5 a 6; coffee, prime green, 18 a 20, inf. to good, 14 a 18; sugar, brown, 9 1/2 a 10; muscovado, 9 a 11 1/2; loaf do. 19 a 22; salt, Liverpool, coarse, 47; Turk's Island, 50; molasses, 30 a 32.

*Taken Up,*

*A* ND committed to jail in Concord, N. C. on the 20th of April, 1826, a negro man who calls his name Edward Ward, and says he belongs to Mr. Johnson and Hartly, who were taking him to the South, and left him at the Catawba river. Said boy is about 30 years of age, dark complected, 5 feet 6 inches high, having a scar above his left eye, and on the left side of his nose. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM O. MAHAN, Jailer.

April 25, 1826. 3183

*BOARD.*

## POETRY.

Translated from the Poetry of the Troubadours.

The wise man sees his winter close  
Like evening on a summer day;  
Each age, he knows, its roses bears,  
Its mournful moments and its gay.  
Thus would I dwell with pleasing thought  
Upon my spring of youthful pride;  
Yet, like the festive dancer, glad  
To rest in peace at eventide.  
The gazing crowds proclaim'd me fair,  
Ere, autumn touch'd, my green leaves fell;  
And now they smile, and call me good;  
Perhaps like that name as well.  
On beauty, bliss depends not; then  
Why should I quarrel with old Time?  
He marches on;—how vain his power  
With one whose heart is in its prime!  
Though now perhaps a little old,  
Yet still I love with youth to bide;  
Nor grieve I if the gay coquettes  
Seduce the gallants from my side.  
I joy too (though the idle crew  
Mock somewhat at my lengthen'd tale,)  
To see how lays of ancient loves  
The listening circle round regale.  
They fancy time for them stands still,  
And pity me my hairs of gray,  
And smile to hear how once their sires  
To me could kneeling homage pay.  
And I too, smile, to gaze upon  
These butterflies in youth elate,  
So heedless, sporting round the flame  
Where thousand such have met their fate.

## BIOGRAPHICAL.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

A sketch of the Biography of the late General GEORGE GRAHAM, who died on the 28th ultimo.

General GEORGE GRAHAM was born in the month of December, 1757, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. His father, James Graham, at the age of 18, came from the north of Carlingford bay, in the county of Down, Ireland, about the year 1733. By a tradition in the family, James was a descendant of a kinsman and follower of the fortunes and disasters of the celebrated Montrose, who made such a conspicuous figure in the civil wars in Scotland in the reign of Charles I. and when the English army prevailed in Scotland, Montrose fled to Holland, and his adherents, among whom was a clan of the Grahams, passed over into the north of Ireland, where many of their descendants yet reside. James Graham dying when his children were young, his widow moved to Mecklenburg county, N. C. when George was but 10 years old. His education was such as was common to the youth of that period, which was about the time the college in Charlotte was in its zenith. Although he was not educated in that institution, yet it created a kind of literary atmosphere, and by mixing with the students, he acquired a taste for reading, whereby his mind became improved beyond some of those whose opportunities were superior.

The first public meetings in Charlotte, at the beginning of the revolutionary war, he attended; and although too young to be in their counsels, he read with solicitude the public prints, and many manuscripts of their proceedings, which, it is to be regretted, are lost at the present day. He attended the memorable meeting of the Committee in Charlotte, on the 20th May, 1775, who declared Independence, an official copy of which was sent to Congress (as heretofore published), by Capt. James Jack. When Captain Jack, on his way, halted in Salisbury for refreshment, and his business was made known, a Mr. Booth and John Dunn, lawyers, the first of note and both well remembered, threatened to have Jack taken up for treason, and were actually trying to influence the authorities there to have him arrested; Capt. Jack drew his pistols and threatened to kill the first man who dared to interrupt him, and passed on to Congress. The news of this proceeding soon reached Mecklenburg, and the Committee convened ordered 12 horsemen to Salisbury, to bring Booth and Dunn before them to answer for their conduct—George Graham was one of the number whom they selected. The horsemen brought the lawyers agreeably to their orders, and the Committee sentenced Booth to reside some time at Camden, removing him from the sphere of his influence; while Dunn was permitted to return, by making fair promises and giving security for his good conduct in future. George Graham, with three others, took Booth to Camden. This was the first military tour performed by any of the Mecklenburg militia in the revolutionary war.

The next year, in the summer and autumn of 1776, George Graham served in the campaign against the Cherokee Indians, under command of Gen. Rutherford. When in the nation, he was one of a party selected to pursue Scott and Hicks, two British traders who re-

sided there, and who, it was believed, had instigated the Indians to war:—the detachment took them at what was then called the Overhill towns on Hiwassee river. Shortly after their return from the Cherokee campaign, another army was raised to go against the Scotch near Cross Creek, who were raising men for Britain. George Graham was on this tour. When they arrived at Fayetteville, and heard the news of the defeat of the Scotch at Moore's-creek bridge by Col. Caswell, and that the tories were dispersed, the troops returned. By order of the Mecklenburg Committee, he was after this twice sent as one of a party into Tryon county, in order to suppress or overawe toryism, which appeared likely to gain ground in that quarter.

In the beginning of the year 1780, he served a campaign as Lieutenant under the late Major John Sharpe, of Tennessee, who was his captain. They assisted in making the intrenchments and placing the abbatis before Charleston, before that town was besieged, and mounting guard and performing other duties with the regular soldiers; and by this means they became well acquainted with the military tactics in use at that time. Their term of service expired and they were relieved by another detachment of militia, only two days before the town was closely invested. The party who relieved them was captured when the town was taken.

After Tarleton's defeat, when Lord Cornwallis was pursuing Gen. Morgan, George Graham joined our cavalry as a volunteer, and on the 1st of February, 1781, was in the battle at Cowan's ford, where Gen. Davidson was killed.

In the spring of that year he was appointed Adjutant of one of the regiments called state troops, raised by South-Carolina for the term of ten months, and commanded by Gen. Sumpter. In this service he was in several skirmishes with both British and tories; was at the taking of Hanging-rock, where, with several others, he had a hair-breadth escape without injury. A ball passed through his coat on the top of the left shoulder, and another between the barrel and ramrod of his rifle, near the thimble next the lock. Two incidents occurred in this engagement with the Mecklenburg men, not noticed by historians. As has been stated, they were, through the error of their guides, led first on Col. Bryant, who commanded the tories, and were encamped a quarter of a mile from the British. The British attempted to reinforce Bryant, but were too late; for Bryant's men ran about the second fire. The pursuers met the British, with a piece of artillery, on a rising ground; the action was renewed, and the Mecklenburgers kept up a fire under cover of the hill, until several discharges of the artillery passed over their heads without damage. Orders were then given to load their guns, and on the next discharge of the cannon, to rush up and take it. The orders were gallantly executed—when they came within forty steps, they fired and the artillery fled; they then took possession of the gun, and turned it; but their adversary had carried off the linstock, and none of them knew how to manage the piece. While their attention was taken up in making ineffectual attempts to use the gun, the enemy, availing themselves of this delay, rallied, charged them with loaded pieces and fixed bayonets, and caused them to retreat in turn under cover of the hill. They sustained some damage by the fire they received in retreat;—they then obliqued to the left round the hill, and the enemy receded with the artillery to the main body.—Capt. Knox's company encountered a party of British who fled, and 15 or 20 of them took shelter in a cabin with a clapboard door, and began firing through the cracks. Knox ordered his men to load, and rush up and take the cabin: when they got ready they set off at a brisk run, Capt. Knox and half the company to the front door, and Lieut. Graham with the other half to go round to the other door. When Knox came within 15 steps of the door, he mended his pace and ran with all his force with his left shoulder against it, and being a stout athletic man, broke through it into the middle of the house; but the enemy, becoming appalled, had fled out at the other door, which, when Graham's party discovered, as they passed round the house, gave them a fire at the distance of 40 or 50 paces, and shot down several of them. A majority of the men who fought in this action were from Mecklenburg, and they suffered the most; Capt. David Reed (of Steel creek) and 7 others were killed and 15 wounded: those Ramsay and the other historians give all the credit to the militia of South-Carolina, from the circumstance that a General from that state was commander.

George Graham had command of a part of a detachment of infantry who accompanied Col. Davie's cavalry in the

attack of a party of tories at Wahlen's plantation at Waxhaw, a few days before the British came to Charlotte. The infantry were sent through a corn field and fired on them, when they fled from the infantry out of the mouth of a lane towards the British camp, in the neighborhood of which were met by the cavalry and defeated.

When the British army entered Charlotte, on the 26th of September, 1780, Capt. James Thomson, George Graham and others, marched with Gen. Davidson and the army to Phifer's, when finding in a day or two that the enemy were not advancing, and probably would continue in that place for some time, by permission of Gen. Davidson they returned, and being well acquainted with the country, collected a party of 14 in number, and on the 3d of October defeated Maj. Doyle, who commanded a foraging party of upwards of 500, at McIntyre's on the Beattie's ford road—the details of which have been heretofore published. While Lord Cornwallis lay in Charlotte, they continued in the thickets about Long creek, the heads of Sugar and Paw creek; at night procured subsistence, and by the women who resided on the roads leading to the north and west of Charlotte, arrangements were made to give them notice of any detachments that would pass out; but the enemy never sent out any in that direction after the affair at McIntyre's.

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George Graham was married in the year 1784, to Fanny Cathey, daughter of George Cathey, sen. He had two sons and three daughters; one of his sons died when young, the other lately; his daughters are yet living and married. His wife died about the year 1798; and he afterwards married Mrs. Potts, widow of William Potts (of Providence,) by whom he had no issue. She was an amiable lady, and an excellent manager of his domestic affairs, when his public duties called him abroad, which was often. But the ways of Providence are inscrutable. She was seized with an affliction the most to be deplored of any that can befall the human family, the loss of her reason, and became unconscious of passing events. About three years ago he was taken with that disease which terminated his life. At times he was convalescent; but in the last year, in addition to his other sufferings, (and he suffered much) to have his companion daily before his eyes so great an object of pity, produced a state of mind that but few could bear, and nothing could alleviate, but confidence in and resignation to the dispensations of an overruling Providence.

He was chosen Sheriff of Mecklenburg county in the year 1786, and was continued in that office until the year 1794. He was next year elected Senator to represent the county of Mecklenburg in the General Assembly; and was annually re-elected (almost without opposition) until the year 1811, when he was appointed Clerk of the Superior Court, which office he held until last year, when, in consequence of declining health, he resigned.

In the military department, not long after the revolutionary war, he was appointed Major of the first regiment of Mecklenburg; and afterwards rose thro' the different grades of office to that of Major General of the 4th division of North-Carolina militia, which he resigned about ten years past.

In the many and various public stations which he filled, and some of them of high trust, it is admitted he discharged his duties with fidelity and the undiminished confidence of his fellow-citizens, until by disease and age he was rendered incapable of serving them longer; which is the best evidence of the high opinion entertained of his integrity and patriotism, and of the great esteem in which he was held.

*Remarkable Instance of Instinct.*—“Tell him the resolution you have formed; and then you may good-humoredly add, that perhaps he would not find you so very forgiving, but really you should dread breaking through your determination. Again, let me entreat you to adopt this plan: it may appear trifling and inimical

to you, but you do not, you cannot without experience, know the wide-spreading good it may produce, the wide-spreading ill it may prevent.

Many a matrimonial dispute occurs, not so much from an unwillingness to give up the contested point, as from a dread of being conquered. Beware of the slightest approach to contradiction, and be assured every little dispute between man and wife, even in itself of the most trivial nature, is dangerous. It forces good-humour out of its channel, undermines affection, and insidiously, though perhaps insensibly, wears out and at last entirely destroys that cordiality which is the life and soul of matrimonial felicity.

Without intending it, I find I have prolonged my remarks on this subject to an extraordinary length. I will now therefore endeavour in a few words to sum up the whole matter. Do you wish, gentle lady, to make your husband *good, mild, tender, amiable*; in short, all that he should be? Let me whisper to you the secret: Endeavour by prayer and every effort to make him a *religious* man, and the work is accomplished.—And now let me for a moment indulge in the blessed supposition that you are both in the fold of Christ, and heirs together of the grace of life. Then, in truth, happy was the day you were born, and happy the day which united you! And Oh! thrice blessed will be the hour when the everlasting gates shall be lifted up, and you shall both be presented faultless before the throne of God's glory with exceeding joy! (Jude 24.)

## Moral.

### INFALLIBILITY.

Extract from Dr. Chalmers' sermon on “the Doctrine of Christian Charity applied to the case of religious Differences.”

“It is said of Papists that they ascribe an infallibility to the Pope, so that if he were to say one thing and the Bible another, his authority would carry it over the authority of God. And, think you, my brethren, that there is no such Popery among you? Is there no taking of your religion upon trust from another, when you should draw it fresh and unsullied from the fountain-head of inspiration? You all have, or you ought to have, Bibles; and how often is it repeated there, “Hearken diligently unto me?” Now, do you obey this requirement, by making the reading of your Bibles a distinct and earnest exercise? Do you ever dare to bring your favorite minister to the tribunal of the word, or would you tremble at the presumption of such an attempt, so that the hearing of the word carries a greater authority, over your mind than the reading of the word? Now this want of daring, this trembling at the very idea of a dissent from your minister, this indolent acquiescence in his doctrine, is just calling another master; it is putting the authority of man over the authority of God: it is throwing yourself into a prostrate attitude at the footstool of human infallibility; it is not just kissing the toe of reverence, but it is the profound degradation of the mind and of all its faculties: and without the name of Popery,—that name which lights up so ready an antipathy in your bosoms, your soul may be infected with the substantial poison, and your conscience be weighed down by the oppressive shackles of Popery. And all this, in the noon-day effulgence of a Protestant country, where the Bible, in your mother tongue, circulates among all your families,—where it may be met with on almost every shelf, and is ever soliciting you to look to the wisdom that is inscribed upon its pages.

We tremble to read of the fulminations that have issued in other days from a conclave of cardinals. Have we no conclaves, and no fatigues, and no orders of inquisition, in our country? Is there no professing brotherhood, or no professing sister-hood, to deal their censorious invectives around them, upon the members of an excommunicated world? There is such a thing as a religious public. There is a “little flock,” on the one hand, and a “world lying in wickedness,” on the other. But have a care, ye who think yourselves of the favored few, how you never transgress the mildness, and charity and unostentatious virtues of the gospel, lest you hold out a distorted picture of Christianity in your neighborhood and impose that as religion on the fancy of the credulous, which stands at as wide a distance from the religion of the New Testament, as do the services of an explored superstition, or the mummeries of an antiquated ritual.”

Idleness degrades, and not labor.